

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1863.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Boston, at MUSIC HALL, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29th, (day and evening), commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

This Society was organized for the utter abolition of slavery throughout the United States. However great has been the change wrought in public sentiment in favor of that godlike object,—and it has been truly marvelous, in view of the mountainous obstacles in the way of success; however effectual may be the President's Emancipation Proclamation in breaking the chains of the bondmen in such rebellious sections of the country as he has just designated,—and Heaven grant it may be as potent in operation as it is comprehensive in its scope; nevertheless, nothing at this hour is settled so surely as the continued enslavement of four millions of the inhabitants of the land; and while any of these remain to war the yoke, the primary object and specific work of this Society will not have been accomplished. Slavery in the so-called loyal Border States is as inexcusable, as criminal, as revolting, as undurable, as pregnant with evil and ruin, as in the rebellious Confederate States, and must be as vigorously and uncompromisingly assailed, until liberty is proclaimed "throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

The approaching anniversary promises to be one of surpassing interest; and it is not doubted that the friends of universal emancipation, in the various sections of the Commonwealth, (and, it is hoped, beyond the limits of the State,) will be encouragingly represented on the occasion. As hitherto, an additional attraction will be presented in the holding of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY on the evening (Wednesday, Jan. 28th) preceding the opening session of the Society, in Music Hall.

Among the speakers expected to be present are WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, THEODORE D. WELD, WENDELL PHILLIPS, PARKER FILLSBURY, HENRY C. WRIGHT, ANNA E. DICKINSON, ANDREW T. FOSS, MONCURE D. CONWAY, WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, &c.

By order of the Board of Managers,
EDMUND QUINCY, President
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Sec'y.

DEMOCRACY UNMASKED.

The President, the Cabinet, the Army, each and all, are passing through a fiery ordeal of censure.

The censors constitute two diametrically opposite classes.

One class is composed of those who are chiefly identified with the so-called Democratic party, and whose political profligacy finds in the despotism and dishonesty of every human being to personal freedom and equal protection, records its detestation of negro slavery in America, and of the attempt of the rebellious Southern slaveholders to organize on the great American continent a nation having slavery as its basis.

Mr. H. J. SLACK and the Rev. Mark Wilks attended as a delegation from the Emancipation Society.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said, being an elector of Finsbury, he had been called to preside, and as the meeting had been convened to consider a most important question, he had thought it his duty to comply with his request. They were not all entirely sympathetic with the friends of negro emancipation in America. (Cheers.) All that he had read on the subject enabled him to come to the same conclusion as that at which he had in the first instance arrived. He believed that, if the subject had been put before the country free from prejudice and from the influence of party faction, there never would have been two opinions regarding it. However much they all regretted the struggle, the question involved in it was the continuance or abolition of slavery. (Cheers.) He could not understand the reasoning by which many men of great intelligence had arrived at the extraordinary conclusion, that slavery had nothing to do with the war. (Hear.) What he asked, had been going on in America for many years prior to the outbreak of the war? Had there not been a struggle going on for the extension of slavery on one side, and in the limitation of the other? What had caused the war? The reason they had heard of when Mr. Lincoln was elected to the Presidency? Nothing but the question of slavery. It was perfectly notorious that the dissension had arisen on account of slavery. The sole ground of opposition to Mr. Lincoln had proceeded on that question. And for what had the South commenced the war? Solely because of slavery. The South had said that itself, and surely the meeting might take the statement. (Applause.) The South had declared deliberately that the slave system was the form of society which they considered as most excellent to be established. They all recollect the time when the agitation for the abolition of colonial slavery was going on in this country. Now, he wished them to suppose what would have happened if the supporters of slavery at that time had come forward, and said that not only would they not give way, but that it was their belief that slavery was a divine institution, and the best form of society on the earth? Would not a shout of indignation have resounded throughout the land? (Loud cheers.)

It was their duty to assist their brethren in America, who were contending for the abolition of slavery.

The friends of the slave in America had at length made an impression like that which our own Buxton and Brougham had produced on the Parliament of this country, and the result has been election of Mr. Lincoln. He cordially hoped Finsbury would do its duty, and that it would sympathize with the emancipation policy of the North. Most fervently did he hail the coming of the first of January, which he trusted would be the commencement of the abolition of slavery throughout the continent of America. (Applause.) It would be a day to be remembered in the history of the human race—a day to be regarded with heartfelt thanks, given by man, and a day which he firmly believed would be marked by the blessing of God. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. ERICK then proposed—

“That the anti-slavery action of the Federal Government, during the year now closing, merits the hearty approval of the British public; and that this meeting declares its cordial sympathy with the President, and the Union State, and, in its judgment, is unshaken by difficulty and disaster, continue to struggle for the abolition of slavery, either by military authority, or by the adoption of a scheme like that proposed in successive messages to Congress.”

He thought leading writers in the press had tried to mystify the public mind on the American question. The Times was always on the side of the aristocracy, and it never turned to the popular side until it could mystify the people no longer. But despite the course which certain portions of the press had taken, he believed the people were beginning to be aroused to a true conception of the question of slavery. (Applause.) America had done great things already in mechanics and literature; and if this was so, what would she do when the great curse of slavery was removed! (Cheers.) Some people were always talking of the bragging and boasting of America; but then it was to be remembered that the South had been specially guilty of that offence. No sooner had Mr. Lincoln said that the right of search had been conceded, than the right of search had been conceded. He at once denied the moral right of the South to secede. (Cheers.) If the South fancied that it had any wrongs, it ought to have proposed to discuss them according to the Constitution. He believed the contest would end in a way the South had to dread. Dr. Epps then argued in a fervent speech that the success of the South would be detrimental to the most sacred interests of humanity, and he called on the audience to assist in removing from the earth one of the worst systems of despotism that had ever polluted it. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. BOLTON seconded the resolution.

Mr. SLACK said, if any advocates of the master desired to gibber themselves on the platform, they would have the fullest opportunity to do so. (Laughter.) They had heard, in connection with the question, a great many fallacies put forth, and he accounted for that by the fact that great ignorance was generally accompanied by great audacity. One of the fallacies was to the effect that the American Constitution was so loose a thing that any member of the partnership could retire when it thought fit. Mr. Slack then reviewed the circumstances under which the American Constitution had been formed, and argued that the claim of any separate State to retire when it desired was preposterous. Another fallacy was that the war had nothing to do with slavery, and that the emancipation policy of the President was simply an afterthought to help him when he got into difficulties. Now, the truth was, that slavery had everything to do with the war, and nothing else. There was nothing to do with it. (Some said the tariff was the cause of the quarrel, but he defied any one to prove the assertion from any official document. (Cheers.)

Mr. RILEY said, the preceding speakers had failed in convincing him that the North was earnest in its desire to emancipate the slaves. Altogether, he believed that the best means for emancipation was negro would be the separation of the South from the North. (Confusion, disapprobation, and some applause.) He concluded by proposing an addition to the resolution in conformity with his speech.

Mr. WILSON seconded the resolution.

On the vote being taken, some fifteen or sixteen persons, as far as could be counted, held up their hands for separating the North from the South. The original resolution was passed with great enthusiasm; there being, however, the same fifteen or sixteen dissentents.

The Rev. DR. WILKS then proposed—

“That this meeting strongly recommends to public support the Emancipation Society, having for its object to develop English anti-slavery sentiment, and thereby promote that hearty and unanimous action of English Africa, to which this country has been invited by the noble and munificent efforts of the Northern States to assist in relieving the distresses inflicted upon English operatives by the slaveholders' rebellion.”

In speaking to the resolution, Mr. Wilks said he was extremely surprised that the old anti-slavery feeling of the country required to be awakened. He thought it very strange that clergymen who preached the God should support the South. He did not approve of mixing up the question with attacks on any political party in England. The reverend gentleman concluded a brief speech by eloquently urging the meeting to unite in supporting the anti-slavery policy of the American Government.

Mr. ELT cordially seconded the resolution.

Mr. WASHINGTON WILKS, in a speech which was very favorably received, said one of the speakers had doubted the sincerity of the North on the question of slavery, but in the South the North was believed to be thoroughly in earnest.

The resolution was then put, and carried almost unanimously.

The address was seconded by Mr. HENRY HONOR, and carried.

Votes of thanks to Mr. Thompson and the Chairman concluded the proceedings, which lasted more than four hours.

FREEDOM FOR THE SLAVE.

From the London Morning Star of December 30.

Yesterday evening, a public meeting was held in Middleton Hall, Islington, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the friends of universal liberty in America, in the prospect of the emancipation of the slaves in that country. EDMOND BEALES, Esq., barrister, presided; and was supported by the Rev. DR. MASSIE, DR. EPPS, MR. MACDONELL, MR. CUFFIN, MR. OUTRAM, MR. EVANS (chairman of the Emancipation Society), MR. C. H. ELT, MR. NOBLE, MR. WASHINGTON WILKS, MR. R. MOORE, &c. The hall was crowded.

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He thought leading writers in the press had tried to mystify the public mind on the American question.

The Times was always on the side of the aristocracy, and it never turned to the popular side until it could mystify the people no longer.

But despite the course which certain portions of the press had taken, he believed the people were beginning to be aroused to a true conception of the question of slavery. (Applause.) America had done great things already in mechanics and literature; and if this was so, what would she do when the great curse of slavery was removed! (Cheers.) Some people were always talking of the bragging and boasting of America; but then it was to be remembered that the South had been specially guilty of that offence. No sooner had Mr. Lincoln said that the right of search had been conceded, than the right of search had been conceded. He at once denied the moral right of the South to secede. (Cheers.)

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ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

PLUCK.

When Richard Cobden visited this country the last time, he is reported to have said, in speaking of our politics, “What the Republican party lacks is pluck.” That sagacious observer never made a truer remark. When the history of this war is written, that will be a most profitable chapter which contrasts the striking characteristics of the two great parties which illustrate the conflict. Perhaps no key will be found so sure as this to unlock the mystery of the North's ill-success in crushing the rebellion, spite of the immense physical and pecuniary advantages preponderating in its favor.

Aside from the points at issue between the Democratic and Republican parties, we speak of them in the past, there was an inherent difference in their natures. The Democratic party, whose guidance was always intrusted to the South, and whose object was to gain by political means what the traitors-in-arms hope to gain by bullets—the perpetuation and spread of slavery—the Democratic party walked with a firm tread, shook the continent. Never forgetting its hellish mission, unswerving in its course, never consenting to a compromise unless the profits of the bargain were all its own, audacious, defiant, it stands typified as the incarnation of relentless purpose. The sword of Nemesis was not quicker or surer than its punishment to the Democrats, who murmured at its flat. Wealth, talents, position, availed him nothing. If he dared to breath an anti-slavery word, political influence forsook him, and the doors of office closed in his face. The Pope's bull could not blast a heretic more effectively.

Though Democracy was peremptory with its enemies, it never remembered and rewarded its friends. To be sure, it never refused to use men of any party whose servility rendered them pliant tools; but when it was known to let them grasp the expected wages? When their usefulness to slavery ceased, like Webster, they were cast contemptuously aside, to die broken-hearted, with the remorse of Wolsey troubling their last hours—Had I served my God with half the zeal that I have served Oppression, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs.”

Mankind like firmness and pluck. In spite of the wicked foundation upon which Democracy stood, there was something attractive in its mein. Unthinking men looked with such admiration upon its confident front, which always wore the prestige of success, that they did not notice its fatal footing.

The picture of the Republican party is different. Founded upon a partial justice, its purpose was a partial one. Compromise presided at its birth. Its originators were men convinced of the inherent sin of slavery, yet lacking the faith to nail their convictions to the mast-head. Expediency, not principle, was its motto. Mazy and circumlocutory has been its progress. Year after year, its platform was lowered and its resolutions weakened to catch more voters. Its infirmity of purpose, and its search for candidates whom availability and not fidelity recommended, lost it the respect of earnest men.

When it achieved a success, it squandered the fruits. Banks' election as Speaker of the House is an illustration. The Republicans boasted that he gave the U. S. Senate, on Thursday last, 16th inst., for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote stood in the Senate as follows:—

CHARLES SUMNER, - - - - - 28
Josiah G. Abbott, - - - - - 5
Charles Francis Adams, - - - - - 1

In the House:—

CHARLES SUMNER, - - - - - 194
John G. Abbott, - - - - - 88
Calvin Coolidge, - - - - - 2
Charles Francis Adams, - - - - - 1

Thus has Massachusetts nobly vindicated her name and fame as the foremost State of all the world in the cause of free institutions, and trampled beneath her feet the malignant aspirations cast upon the political reputation of her gifted Senator by the minions of a traitorous slave oligarchy. The vote is an overwhelming one, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the traitors, by look and gesture, by word and act, by inuendo and menace, by falsehood and defamation, by malignant criticism and foul abuse, as thoughly as a serpent. Expediency, not principle, was its motto. Mazy and circumlocutory has been its progress. Year after year, its platform was lowered and its resolutions weakened to catch more voters. Its infirmity of purpose, and its search for candidates whom availability and not fidelity recommended, lost it the respect of earnest men.

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THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Was it intended to *promote* emancipation, or was it intended to *prevent* emancipation? My friends with whom I have conversed from time to time will bear me witness that when, in September, we were told of what would be done, if it could not be avoided, a hundred days from that time, I said the intention was, not to promote emancipation, but to *prevent* it. This I have had the last March Extra Message—words and wine about “initiating gradual emancipation and colonization.” The manifest object and indisputable effect of that treasonable movement was to circumvent and subvert the just and righteous measures brought before Congress by Sumner and Ashley. And those just and righteous measures were thus circumvented and subverted.

Come now to the confiscation-emancipation act—an act modified for the salvation of slavery, by the unparalleled process of a veto in advance held over the heads of the national legislators. This high-handed usurpation and foul injury was not enough. When this modification of legislation in behalf of tyranny was effected, by the Executive acting illegally, the next step in bad faith was to call in the author of that notorious and most iniquitous Order No. 3, to defeat this act of Congress bearing the signature of this treacherous Executive; and Halleck came, and for the time defeated it.

Justification for all or any considerable part of what might with propriety be said here, may involve the question to know whether or not there has at any time been any good reason for thinking the Administration has sought emancipation or desired it—whether in fact the evidence is not all to the contrary—whether in truth the policy, the strategy, from first to last, has not been to preserve and perpetuate slavery for the purposes of politicians.

To the evidence then. And I commence, negatively, by asking what sentence, word, or syllable, from the Executive, so recognized not only the hand of his master, [for Horace Greeley made Abraham Lincoln President], but also the “voice of twenty millions,” requiring him to show himself loyal, in executing their expressed will, he did not dare to let it go unheeded. Hence we finally obtained a published promise of something indefinite to be done, if it could not be avoided, a hundred and fifty days after the people had decreed, through their representatives, that to be done definitely and immediately. It was the known and sworn duty of the Executive, as the loyal servant of the sovereign people, to put their act in force in July, immediately after setting to it his own signature. The confession that this was his duty has been made by himself, by signing the decree and making mock pretension toward enforcing it. The right to put it off fifty days, and then to put it off a hundred days longer, is the right to put it off indefinitely. The right to set bounds to its application, relieving a part of the conspirators, is a right to set other bounds, relieving more of them—relieving the whole of them. The assumption is that of a usurper and dictator. The usurpation and dictation are in behalf of slavery, placing the heel of tyranny on the necks of the people.

And now affirmatively. While the President elect was yet at his home in Illinois, before starting on his way to be qualified and put in place for his public duties, he suffered it to be sounded in advance, that slavery had nothing to fear, but everything to hope, from his administration; that there was nothing in reality intended by this Republican movement, so styling itself, more than to assert its right to make so much slave show and pretense as would deceive the masses, and secure to the party the benefit of serving slavery a part of the time. The assertion was, of the right to produce Republicanism, if possible, more than Democracy had meant in the same direction. It was to perpetuate a Union whose paramon virtue confessedly was to guarantee slavery, and thus benefit sovereign South, and service North. After this sounding forth came a shadowing forth more portentous. Wm. H. Seward, who was to be, and has been, the leader in the Administration, while yet in the Senate, proposed to that body and carried through a measure for altering the Constitution in favor of slavery, and making that retrograde movement into barter, “unalterable”; and then, with the help of Thomas Corwin, it was carried through the House—the requisite majority in both bodies being made out only by the balance of power held and exercised by slavery in its property votes organically provided, for putting themselves in position to obtain from the North most humiliating and shameful concessions, amounting to the prostration of our base serviles at the feet of their Southern sovereigns. And all this was not enough. It was not enough to wait fifty days, and then grant a hundred days, and finally the Dictator's own pleasure in proffering terms not provided for nor contemplated in the law which it was the duty of the Executive to make immediately operative—he now departs further and still further from his duty, omitting materially, in the January performance, what was included in the too limited, the criminally delinquent September promise. In September he promised: “That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people thereof shall then be rebellion against the United States, shall be free; and that, henceforth, the manhood of the colored man is to be recognized, and the rule and pre-eminence of the white race over all others is to be maintained.” This was to be done, he said, “in the right of the War Power for the overthrow of slavery, and sought to patch up a new compromise by which the Union might be restored, without destroying the cause of this monstrous rebellion. Yet this result is still keeping such men at the affairs in Washington, our movements continue fragmentary, and our immense resources are still so applied as to be virtually wasted.

The battle of Fredericksburg was lost, and we suffered a terrible defeat, because Incompetency or Treason at Washington failed to furnish the bridges at the right time. Again, it is evident to all who have read the testimony before the Investigating Committee, that had the veteran Hooker been the Commander-in-Chief, the heights of Fredericksburg would have been in our hands with a small loss of life, without waiting for the pontoons. Since that battle, more than a month of inaction on our side has passed. The rebel army has been shipped to Tennessee—a good portion of it, at least—to fight against Rosecrans at Murfreesboro', and Sherman at Vickburg. Nothing but the wonderful generalship of Buell's successor, and the indomitable courage of the men composing his army, saved it from a worse disaster at Murfreesboro' than that at Fredericksburg. And I believe that the same generalship would have driven the rebels from their entrenchments at Fredericksburg.

It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact, that there is, through the country and the army, a feeling of profound distrust in the ability of our leaders to meet the demands of this crisis. Here is this army left, without any pay for months of weary waiting. The men feel this neglect most sensibly. There is room to wonder so far as the want of their just dues. In the mean time, our home enemies are hard at work to create disaffection in the army. An Association in New York city floods the army with the New York *Herald*. The end and aim of that paper is to destroy the Administration, and save slavery. The men must and will read the *Herald*, if they can get no other paper. I wish the friends of freedom would see to it that papers and pamphlets of the right sort are sent to the soldiers. I will gladly distribute all that may be sent to me. Let Abolitionists redouble their diligence and sacrifice, and they may save the country.

DANIEL FOSTER.

THE CAUSE OF THE OPPRESSED.

Extract from a private letter received from a great human and noble woman in the State of New York:

“The cause of the oppressed deserves of remark, that the President and the measure on purely military grounds, are a distinction that did not appear in the September proclamation.”

He goes on by saying that:

“A particular feature of the proclamation deserving of remark, is that the President and the measure on purely military grounds, are a distinction that did not appear in the September proclamation.”

He goes on by saying that:

“A most important question that can arise relative to this proclamation respects its legal effect. Immediately it effects it has none; the slaves remaining in precisely the same condition as before. They still live on the plantations; tenant their accustomed hovels; obey the command of their master or overseer, eating the food he furnishes and doing the work he requires, precisely as though Mr. Seward had not issued his proclamation. If he had done so, they are not actually, but only legally, free. If the proclamation is of any legal force, it is like a dead purporting to convey the fee simple of a piece of property to which there is an adverse claimant being in actual possession.”

He goes on by saying that:

“If the rebellion is subdued, the proclamation merely gives a colorable ground for suits for freedom before the tribunals of the country. Its whole effect must, in my judgment, be to beget a contempt of the law.”

That the courts of the slave States, in which the suits must originally be brought, will not sustain it, admits of no doubt whatever. That the Supreme Court of the United States, to which such suits may finally be carried for final adjudication, will declare the proclamation void, is also morally certain. It is clearly unconstitutional, and wholly void, unless sustained as a war measure. A war measure it clearly is not, inasmuch as the previous measure of the war is the only thing that can give it validity.”

And this is all that has been intended! Has this sympathy with Seward and slavery here disclosed the secret of a shrewd strategy for defeating what has been put to the test by the seekers of right and righteousness as the thing intended and sought? Have all the friends of freedom and enfranchisement been thus mocked by measures instituted by the “ betrayer and murderer,” who compasses his ends by making himself “misunderstood”?

Indeed, it has too much the appearance of a simple “I told you so,” for the purpose of justifying replies to the delegations from Chester County and from Chicago—in which replies it was protested that a proclamation would be lifeless letter, like the Constitution. As if it had not always been the business of the Constitution to keep the slaves in bondage! And as if, in pursuance of the law of Congress and the will of the people, in the hands of an Executive acting in good faith and earnestness, it should not be the busyness of the proclamation—pertaining to conspirators who have trod the Constitution under their feet—to set the slaves free, and help them to maintain their freedom!

ORSON S. MURRAY.

P. S. After putting in the post-office, for the *Liberator*, yesterday, my expression on the President's Proclamation, including an allusion to Gen. Butler, the Cincinnati Daily *Gazette* brought me a report of Gen. Butler's statement to the New York Committee, of his experience and convictions in his contact with slavery at New Orleans. All the friends of humanity must rejoice at the General's conversion, and wish that, if it be necessary to their conversion, all other “hunker Democrats” could at once have the benefit of like observation and experience—and all hunker Republicans, of the Weed and Seward sort, too. And if these remain more “incorrigible” than those, let the “roofs of the houses be taken off, and the full extent of the corruption exposed.”

To this end, this mal-administration has augmented

the army and the navy to twice the dimensions that would have been necessary, if its paramount purpose had not been the preservation of slavery. Less than one half the blood and treasure that have been squandered for the preservation of the destroyer would have secured the destroyer's destruction, if Fremont had been sustained. It was for the preservation of slavery he was not sustained.

Then again, it was for the preservation of slavery that we had the last March Extra Message—words and wine about “initiating gradual emancipation and colonization.” The manifest object and indisputable effect of that treasonable movement was to circumvent and subvert the just and righteous measures brought before Congress by Sumner and Ashley. And those just and righteous measures were thus circumvented and subverted.

Come now to the confiscation-emancipation act—an act modified for the salvation of slavery, by the unparalleled process of a veto in advance held over the heads of the national legislators. This high-handed usurpation and foul injury was not enough. When this modification of legislation in behalf of tyranny was effected, by the Executive acting illegally, the next step in bad faith was to call in the author of that notorious and most iniquitous Order No. 3, to defeat this act of Congress bearing the signature of this treacherous Executive; and Halleck came, and for the time defeated it.

O. S. M.

Foster's Crossings, Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 12.

LETTER FROM REV. DANIEL FOSTER.

CAMP OF THE 33D MASS. VOL. NEAR FRED-1 ERICKSBURG, VA. Jan. 16, 1863.

DEAR GARRISON.—Under a profound feeling of discouragement, I have refrained from writing to the *Liberator* since the battle of Fredericksburg. I cannot bear the thought of the dismemberment and ruin of the precious Fatherland. I see such a glorious vision in the future for my country, if this hour can only be filled up with the fruits of that national repentence which is unto life, that my sorrow amounts to agony when I see the precious moments of our probation wasted. I thank God for the President's Proclamation. I trust and hope that the New Year is the commencement of a truly democratic rule for our country; that, henceforth, the manhood of the colored man is to be recognized, and the rule and pre-eminence of the white race over all others is to be maintained.

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Poetry.

From the American Wesleyan.
"LET MY PEOPLE GO."
 On every gale from Southern plains,
 On every breeze 'tis borne;
 'Tis heard in every clanking chain,
 In every plaintive moan—
 In every sigh, in every prayer,
 Wrung out in bitter woe;
 In thunder tons born in the air,
 Oh! "let my people go."
 Ay, let them go, or God in wrath
 His plagues on us will send;
 He will not stay His mighty hand,
 Until He makes an end;
 Till all the land be drenched in blood,
 Which shall not cease to flow,
 If all unseled the command
 To "let my people go."
 In vain shall moray weep and pray,
 In vain shall widow's wail,
 And orphan's woes lift upon their ey—
 Their tears will not avail.
 Peace flies for us from our domain,
 War's bugle blast shall blow,
 Until we sunder every chain,
 And "let His people go."

Charlotte, Vt.

ANELLIA.

From the Chester (Pa.) Republican.

THE BIRTHDAY OF LIBERTY.

Day dawns: the darkened shades of night have fled,
 While tranquil nature, hued o'er land and sea,
 Awakes with murmured blessings o'er the dead,
 And whispers soft the magic words—"BE FREE!"
 The Southern pines take up the joyful strain,
 And waft their greeting to an injured race,
 While o'er the lofty granite hills of Maine,
 The New Year wears a bright and smiling face.
 Ay! every heart where Truth and Right abide,
 Beats warm and high 'tis Freedom's natal day;
 And every voice, however weak and frail,
 In tremulous accents joins the cheerful lay.

The tyrant's rod has lost its fatal power;

The boar of Freedom, God in justice gave,

The ruling feeling of the day and hour.

Like perfumed zephyrs, float above the slave!

No more our dusky brothers toll in vain,

But every thought to noble purpose given,

The joyful cadence of their wild refrain.

Ascends with praise the peaceful dome of heaven.

Then blest the man who raised his voice on high,

In firm obedience to Divine appeal;

Who with a purpose crowned the battle-ry,

And stern, unyielding, broke oppression's seal?

Ay! I caught Southern, bold, defiant still,

The chains of death by iron hands are riven;

While Justice claims, with an undaunted will,

This day to holy consecration given!

Ye Poets! who in fantasy abide,

Invoke the Muses to inspired seal;

And let your influence swell the common tide,

Until to Justice human beings kneel!

Ye gifted Authors! tune your lyres anew!

And be not loitering in the hour of need;

The friends of human progress look to you,

For words of cheer, an earnest, firm "God speed!"

We mourn as only hearts afflicted mourn,

O'er those who float upon a crimson sea;

But Justice firmly answers through the storm,

"Cease not till every human coal is free!"

It comes! 'tis bright millennium o'er the earth,

Not distant far, when sin and sorrow cease:

Then half! all half! the day of Freedom's birth!

The glorious harbinger of lasting peace!

L. J. L.

From the New York Evening Post.

BOND AND FREE.

All hail to the day in our country's career,
 That sounds the loud war-cry of Freedom forever!
 To down-trodden millions each hour shall appear,
 Like the hand of God lifted, their shackles to sever.
 "They are free, they are free."

Over land, over sea,

The tidings are wafted, "eternally free."

Who dares to confront the bold fat of Fate,

Whose words have gone forth, and whose will none can alter?

Let traitors and bigots in helplessness wait,

The heart of the patriot never can falter.

At last, at last,

From the infamous Part,

The stain on our honor no longer cast.

What verse shall reharse to posterity's ear?

The triumph and glory that circles the nation?

What peans of joy shall the centuries hear?

What emboda of Art shall record our salvation?

Humanity's cry

Is answered on high,

In its own squall shamels let Slavery die.

See where on you summit the pennon is borne

So dear to our hearts, and so dear of Heaven's blessing?

Its colors may fade, and its fabric be torn,

By the tints of the sun, and the tempest's caressing.

But the symbol is there,

And will flutter and glare.

While its foes shall be leashed in the chains of despair.

Then pledge a brave promise, that, happen what may,

Our country we'll have from distress and dishonor;

Intract her dominion, unstring her sway,

The garlands of Liberty clustered upon her.

"She is free, she is free."

Over land, over sea,

The tidings are echoed, "eternally free."

Riverside, New Year, 1863.

F. G. C.

From the New York Independent.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

BY EDNA DEAN FROSTON.

John Brown Song.

John Brown died on a scaffold for the slave;
 Dark was the hour when he doffed his hallowed grave;
 Now God avenges the life he gladly gave—

Freedom reigns to-day!

Glory, glory, hallelujah,

Glory, glory, hallelujah,

Glory, glory, hallelujah,

Freedom reigns to-day!

Glory, etc.

John Brown lives—we are gaining on our foes—

Right shall be victor whatever may oppose—

Fresh, through the darkness, the wind of morning blows—

Freedom reigns to-day!

Glory, etc.

John Brown's soul through the world is marching on;

Hail to the hour when oppression shall be gone!

All men will sing, in the better age's dawn,

Freedom reigns to-day!

Glory, etc.

John Brown dwells where the battle-stroke is o'er;

Hate cannot harm him, nor sorrow stir him more;

Earth will remember the crown of thorns he wore—

Freedom reigns to-day!

Glory, etc.

John Brown's body lies moulderin in the grave;

John Brown lives in the triumphs of the brave;

John Brown's soul not a higher joy can crave—

Freedom reigns to-day!

Glory, etc.

The PROCLAMATION. The following congratulatory extract is taken from a letter received from an esteemed Anti-Slavery lady in New York:—

I do not need to wish you a "happy New Year," for you are surely rejoicing that you have lived to see the day when freedom is proclaimed for the enslaved of ten States. "The die is cast"; the cause for which you have so nobly struggled must triumph. I feel that I saw a promise of a new life to the nation in the large audience assembled, attracted hither, as it evidently was, by the magic word of freedom for the enslaved, sounded thus from the Executive of the Government.

The Liberator.

THE BOSTON REVIEW ON SAWYER'S RECONSTRUCTION OF BIBLICAL THEORIES.

REMARKS BY THE AUTHOR.

MR. EDITOR:—

DEAR SIR.—Finding my Reconstruction of Biblical Theories attempted to be proved erroneous, and denounced as such, before the public, by an elaborate article in the Boston Review of November, 1862, I beg leave to consider some parts of that article in your columns, and to show the fallacy of its arguments. As the author is one that has been little discussed, and yet is of transcendent importance, I fancy it will not be uninteresting to your readers. It stands connected with the greatest questions of the age, and the highest interests of Christianity and of the world. I refer to the origin of Aramaean letters, and the date and authorship of the early sacred books. Truth bears examination, and no amount of scrutiny impairs its strength. That which is feeble and sickly, or weak and cowardly, may be set down at once as a lie. In the reconstruction of Biblical theories, the Mosaic authorship of the early sacred books is denied in several grounds, two of which are the following:—1. That Aramaean letters were not in use in the time of Moses; 2. That the Hebrew language of the Pentateuch was not in existence in his time, but is the product of a later age.

The argument which I now propose to examine relates chiefly to the first of these propositions. The formal argument of the book stands thus:—1. **Major premise assumed.**—Books are not written till after the use of the letters with which they are written. 2. **Minor premise.**—The use of Aramaean letters was not till after the time of Moses. 3. **Conclusion.**—Therefore the early Hebrew books, being written with Aramaean letters, are of post-Mosaic origin.

The reviewer takes little note of the arguments of the author generally, and charges him with "vast assumption." The minor premise of this argument he denies and rejects in the most explicit manner, and argues against it three arguments of his own, as follows:—

1. The books within themselves give evidence that letters were in use in the time of Moses. 2. He wrote in a book the overthrow of Amalek; he wrote the going out of the Israelites from Egypt; he wrote the commandments of the book of the covenant, and read it in the audience of the people; he commanded the Levites to take the book of the law, and put it in the side of the ark of the covenant of the Lord. The charge of allegory and fiction, by recorders of later ages, will not avail against such prima facie evidence of the use of letters in those times.

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